













## Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, MAR. 31, 1891.

## Globe Pocket Calendar.

* MARCH *	1891 *
Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.	Moon's Phases
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	3 P. M. 2.30
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	10 A. M. 10.51
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	17 A. M. 4.10
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	25 A. M. 4.12
29 30 31	

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"Reason cannot show itself more reasonable than to cause reasoning on things that are above reasoning."—[Sir Philip Sidney]

## THE LEGEND OF SIMPSON'S SOCKS.

Sometimes a valuable bundle is done up in cheap paper and tied with a brown string. A schoolgirl's essay is frequently tied up in a bundle of old newspapers. Longfellow wrote "Excelsior" with a lead pencil on the back of an old envelope. But men are not in the habit of doing these things. They are done by boys. It is in the distinctive characteristics of the human bundle within is considered worthless. President Harrison gave expression to this popular delusion when he said, "A cheap coat makes a cheap man."

JERRY SIMPSON furnishes an illustration of the tendency of men to judge of the value of bundles by the manner in which they are done up. Here is a man whom it was popularly rumored was tied up without some of the conventional strings used in making up the human bundle. A small local rumor arose that he wore no socks. This rumor spread from township to township, from county to county, from State to nation, and then was blown back to the open eyes of the world by the Boston Herald. Here was a human package done up in a careless, unconventional way, and the world inconsequently concluded that its contents were of little value. But we have already discovered that the world, as it is frequently done before, and as it will frequently do again, made a prodigious mistake. JERRY SIMPSON, with or without socks, is nobody's fool. He is coming to be considered as a voice for hitherto inarticulate millions, who until now have been unable to adequately and coherently speak for themselves. And he is a voice that is earnest, easily understood, and bound to be heard. If JERRY is done up with economical wrappings and tied with a cheap string, he is for all that a valuable package.

When Gen. GRANT used to walk through the army dressed like an ordinary soldier, with the exception of the three stars on

his shoulder, he made a shabby contrast with some of his predecessors, who used to ride down the line upon richly caparisoned chargers, resplendent in all the gorgeous paraphernalia of war. At first it was thought that the bundle was an inferior thing, just because it was so poorly and carelessly wrapped up. But Uncle SAM, in all his many shopping trips, seldom brought back a more valuable package than that. Some one once said that THOMAS CARLYLE had the most unimpaired of any man in England. "Yes," replied a listener, "and the most brains in it, too."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was a very awkwardly shaped bundle, and for a long time many people thought his ideas were misshapen, simply because his clothes were. But it was found out soon enough that his ideas were cut by a much more skillful tailor than his coat. HORACE GREELEY used to button the top button of his vest into the bottom buttonhole, and some of his enemies used to say that he put on his pants before he put on his shirt. HORACE was another very good package carelessly done up. Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS was another eminent New Yorker who used to carry some admirable ideas beneath a perfectly shocking hat.

It is far from the intention of your Uncle DUDLEY to start a crusade against good clothes. All animated human statues look better when they are artistically draped, and it is a quite pardonable weakness for a man or a woman to be solicitous about the drape. Some of our foremost men, it is true, have been poorly dressed, and some of them, on the contrary, dressed with exquisite taste and elaboration. WASHINGTON always dressed in the height of fashion. WEBSTER'S blue suit with brass buttons became an acknowledged model for succeeding generations of statesmen. President ARTHUR could tie a cravat as well as he could handle the chief executive power of a nation, which was very well indeed.

The conclusion of the whole matter is: "You cannot tell the value of a bundle by the way it is wrapped up." Don't judge JERRY SIMPSON by his socks or lack of socks is the advice of your

UNCLE DUDLEY.

## MR. BLAINE'S LATEST SCHEME.

MR. BLAINE is reported to be on the eve of extending the reciprocity idea into the domain of finance, with a view to establishing, through international agreement, a uniform intrinsic value for the silver dollar in all the states of this continent, and, ultimately, in all the great commercial nations of the world.

This plan, of course, could it be effected, would amount to monetizing silver in the countries which enter into it. It has been attempted many times, but the statesmen of Europe have never had the courage to take a step so fatal to the purposes of the single standard interests. MR. BLAINE seems to think that could be consolidated his plan on this continent, with its growing commercial interests, the pressure might become great enough to press the European statesmen into it.

As a sort of political middle man in the role of compromiser in great national issues MR. BLAINE certainly cuts a very interesting figure. Whatever the suspicion of insincerity that may have come to attach to all his undertakings, he is at least original—a most remarkable combination of brains and incoherence of purpose and motive. Acting better than he knows, he is a galling thorn in the side of his party, which dares neither to censure him severely nor to put him out while he is giving cover to the whole business of the great schemes which tax the masses in commerce and in finance.

Neither MR. BLAINE nor any other statesman living is big enough to induce the great commercial nations of Europe to take a step which would end in the universal monetization of silver. The powerful moneyed interests, which control values through insisting on an exclusive gold standard and casting reproach upon silver at every opportunity, will permit no European statesman to hazard so vital a source of power and wealth. MR. BLAINE properly understands this, but by holding out the prospect of accomplishing such a feat he gets an enormous political advertisement, which is probably his chief aim in the matter.

In this matter of silver, as in the tariff reciprocity business, it is amusing to see MR. BLAINE reconciling the powers both of protectionism and of orthodox finance, through schemes, the logical outcome of which, if carried out, would be free trade and free money. South America has proved a bonanza for him as a lever by which to get a pry under the policies which his party regard as most vital. It is a man of no small genius who thus manages to figure as friend and traitor at the same time.

## THE FARMERS' ISSUE NOT LOCAL.

The presence of Hon. JERRY SIMPSON in these parts for the purpose of enlisting the New England farmers in the movement which has assumed the name of "taxing products" is a naturally calls attention to the general grievances of the farmer element.

It is generally supposed that the protesting farmers are located chiefly in the far West and that the movement has comparatively little to stand upon in the more eastern States. This is, however, a mistake, for in Ohio, for instance, the discontent of the farmers is hardly less pronounced than in Kansas and Nebraska.

The late census reveals the fact that in 28 out of the 88 counties in Ohio there are fewer than there were ten years ago. As has been shown in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, the loss is almost wholly in the agricultural districts. Most of the towns having over 200 people were agricultural in the past, and the loss of population is due to the fact that the falling off is found. But those townships in many cases are surrounded by busy industrial cities, which naturally furnish the food of a home market, yet, as we have pointed out in Massachusetts, farming does not pay and the farms are being neglected and deserted.

The protectionist organs will naturally seek to account for these indisputable facts by attributing them to the assumed drawing away of farmers to the cheaper lands further West. But this could only affect the poorer farmers and would leave the rest better off. Yet the census shows that among the middle-class farmers of Ohio there has been an increase of 7450 farms during the past year, representing \$8,421,000 in amount.

Next to mortgages as an index of the decline of farming is the matter of delinquent taxes. In 1889 the delinquent taxes on Ohio farm lands had risen to \$3,138,004, or nearly 80 per cent., while the increase of delinquent taxes in villages and small towns was only 150 per cent. The Chicago Tribune has been at the pains to sift the whole matter in detail, and the evidence is overwhelming from every point of view that the light upon agriculture in Ohio is only slightly less than it is in Vermont and New Hampshire.

That Uncle JERRY SIMPSON stands for something more than a mere sectional protest he will doubtless best explain himself in his talks with the New England farmers. The situation is not local, but general. It is

part and parcel of the policy which protects one class at the expense of another. It has spread the canker of mortgage over the whole farming lands of the country. The New England and Ohio farmers push West only to find that they have better good and take their chances where they came from.

The grievances of the farmer are real grievances, and they cry loudly to be redressed. As we have long maintained, the first point of attack should be the tariff system, and it will be folly to break ranks now to set up other issues, and try to build up other parties. That has been tried over and over again in the last two decades, and it has failed. One great question at a time is all that any party can handle, and, therefore, it will be the height of folly for the farmers to divide their strength by forming a new party at this time. The Democratic party is moving as fast as any party can safely move in their direction. And the broad principles of Democracy include all the good things that the farmers are striving for. The farmers will get along much faster if they remain allies of the Democracy than they can possibly do if they divide their strength by forming an impotent and ephemeral new party.

## TO THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Full reports of the speeches of JERRY SIMPSON, congressman-elect from Kansas, who is stumping New Hampshire and Maine, to agitate the forming of lodges of the Farmers' Alliance, will appear weekly in THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

They begin this week with an important interview with Mr. SIMPSON, and his opening address at Manchester, N. H.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE welcomes Mr. SIMPSON to New England, and will do all it can to strengthen his influence, because he is on the side of the people, and the people need just the help he is giving them.

## WAR FIGURES AND THE NEW SOUTH.

With the death of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, following close upon that of Gen. SHERMAN, the last great figure in the war for the preservation of the Union passes from the stage.

Gen. JOHNSON, educated and honored in the Union, true to the traditions of his section, deemed it his duty to quit the Union in deference to his State.

After fighting successfully for the Union up to the last moment, he believed that "his first duty was to his family, his second to his State, and his third to the Union." In common with all the great Southern statesmen he believed that without chattel slavery the South could not hold its own with other sections of the country.

The utter groundlessness of this latter belief, which history has so surprisingly shown in the wonderful prosperity of the South since the war, staggered even JEFFERSON DAVIS. In the singular course of events the very sections which SHERMAN's operations converted into a desert have come to be the most promising ones of the South.

When Gen. JOHNSON laid down his arms in despair how little did he think that the last day of his life would be the day of the beginning of a regenerated South. It was probably the full appreciation of this now demonstrated fact that moved him to such sincere feelings of sympathy towards his lately deceased antagonist.

During the last year of the lives of these two great military captains the assessed valuations of property in the South increased \$270,000,000, and 104 new national banks were created, with a capital of \$1,523,793. The total value of foreign exports from Southern ports increased \$24,141,000, five times as great an increase as that shown by all other ports combined.

Over 8,000,000 bales of cotton, worth over \$400,000,000, were produced, of which 540,478 bales were consumed in Southern mills. There are but a few of the many facts bearing upon the prosperity of the South since the war, and do not take into account the many industries that are springing up on every hand, to accommodate which the railroads, pending the rapid building of new ones, are taxed to their utmost capacity.

After the war the South was frustrated and paralyzed with despair. To add to the desolation a horde of carpet-bag-villains descended upon the ruins to rob what there was left. Out of all this has sprung the regenerated and rejuvenated South of today. It is certainly a most impressive and suggestive picture to contemplate as the last great figures of the rebellion pass on.

## TAXATION OF "PRODUCTS."

Major MCKINLEY, in his speech at Worcester the other night, repeatedly referred to tariff taxation as a scheme of "taxing the products of other nations."

That is a very old and very clever subterfuge, and it has done its work in the past in giving popular strength to theism which Major MCKINLEY represents. But it has had its day. The people have got their eyes open, so that they see through the fallacy.

To "tax products" is a common expression, and it is well enough as a colloquial phrase, but it involves a fallacy, and will not hold water when subjected to the test of reason.

"Products" cannot be taxed. They are inanimate. They are anarchists. They recognize no law of Congress. They are wholly indifferent to the majesty of the blue-coated custom-house inspector. But people can be taxed, and in every case where we talk about "taxing products" we really mean taxing persons. Only persons can pay tax. "Tax products," as the phrase is, is simply to tax persons in proportion to the products they possess or consume.

The McKinley law, like all others of the same sort, taxes the American people—every man and woman of them, and every child who is old enough to buy anything—in proportion to what they spend. This is a most unjust basis of taxation, because the poor must spend much more in proportion to their means than the rich. A poor man or poor woman usually spends the whole of his or her income; but the rich man usually spends only a part, and often a very small part, of his income.

Thus, the taxes that are collected through the custom house are the meanest and most oppressive of all taxes, bearing heavily upon the poor and lightest upon the wealthy. They invade every home; they sicken the earnings of the laborer, making it harder for him to clothe and educate his children; they stint the food of the poor sewing woman in her garret, and they make children shiver in rags who otherwise would be warmly clad. It is these people who really pay the tariff taxes, not the "products" that MCKINLEY says are taxed.

## EDITORIAL POINTS.

New Hampshire sticks to prohibition. It is another of these cases where, in the words of the ex-statesman from Kansas, "the protection law have the law and the boys have the whiskey."

"How is it," asks Congressman JERRY SIMPSON, "that England, free trade England, pays the highest wages of any country in Europe?" Why, indeed? It is a nut which our protectionist contemporaries have never yet been able to crack. The plain, common sense fact is that, other things being equal, a country can pay higher wages if its hands are not tied by tariffs.

JERRY SIMPSON shows from the start in his New England tour that he is well armed with facts and figures, and knows how to use them. His statements cannot but have a powerful influence among the farmers. Still the farmers should not forget that the easiest and quickest way out of their troubles in the Democratic.

There's a big spring boom in ballot reform. This is the sort of thing that gives one confidence that this country is all right and is not going to the demitition bow-wows on account of political corruption.

"I have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when we no more need a Senate than does a dog need a collar," said Jerry Simpson's speech at Manchester, N. H.

Very good, JERRY; but just as we must have senators let's elect them by direct vote of the people! That will make them less objectionable.

Of the 1,904,000,000 pounds of paper produced in the world, only half of which is consumed in printing, 600,000,000 pounds are required for newspapers. Though the newspaper press can thus prove its title in pounds and ounces, these figures by no means adequately express its power.

JERRY SIMPSON'S trip to the East follows very closely President ELIOT'S trip to the West. JERRY is a more democratic than ELIOT, and is less of a "public opinion" man. But JERRY will probably not say much about ELIOT, who is a more democratic than ELIOT, and is less of a "public opinion" man.

LAWRENCE BARRETT'S life was insured for \$100,000. Posthumous wealth of this kind has many advantages, and the late Mr. BARRETT was a man who was willing to live and sacrifice for others.

The English postal authorities have introduced a new class of stamps for the sale of postage stamps. Not at all a bad idea.

The time when the Northmen ravaged the coasts of Great Britain, Germany and France is called the "barbaric age." These same nations now shell the villages of the helpless natives of the South Pacific Islands in the name of "civilization." It all depends upon whose tiger is loose.

"The first question which confronts a government," said MCKINLEY at Worcester, "is, 'How shall the money be raised to meet the expenses of such government?'" If it is the kind of government the last Congress gave us, we frankly say we give it up.

JERRY SIMPSON says: "When a man gets up at 3 a. m. to water the cattle, and his life is a steady grind and struggle for existence, it is useless to talk to him of temperance and morality." There is a good deal of philosophy in this. You cannot develop the human animal rightly until you give him proper food, warmth and leisure.

Moral lectures to feed men with empty stomachs do no good.

"If they have done nothing else," says MCKINLEY, speaking of James Simpson's life, "they have made the majority responsible to the people for the legislation it passes." And when Mr. MCKINLEY (from the gallery) looks over the new Congress and sees 340 Democrats and only 89 Republicans, will he not wish his party hadn't taken quite so much responsibility?

ROBERT INGERSOLL has been sometimes described as a man without any belief in God or the immortality of the soul, but his faithful tribute to LAWRENCE BARRETT closes with these words: "With this drama I am again with the certain faith that I rise again upon some other stage." Reason says "perhaps," and hope still whispers "yes."

There are certainly not the words of an atheist.

The Manchester Mirror says JERRY SIMPSON was a disappointment up there because he wore socks and store clothes. It also throws up the Atchison railroad slump at him, as if it was his fault that the stock went down to \$25 a share. We guess JERRY will survive these criticisms.

Reports come from Delaware that the peach crop is not going to be all that good. It is the first time within the memory of man that the crop has not been reported as ruined in advance, a poor yield may be expected. The crop goes by contraries.

Admiral GERRARD has got Hayti to name a price for Mole St. Nicholas. It is as well not to be too hasty with the purchase. If we wait patiently St. Nicholas may drop his price into Uncle Sam's Christmas stocking.

The New England Farmer (newspaper) strongly opposes Jerry Simpson's work. Behold the reason, stated with uncommon frankness:

Though he is in Boston several days, nothing has been said in the matter of the New England Farmer or Orange House. He does not identify himself with any one prominent in agriculture.

JERRY made a mistake. He should have made himself solid with the agricultural editor.

## THE MORTGAGE.

(S. W. Foss in Yankee Blade.)

He bought in 1865 a farm of stumps and stones, and his name was God-Be-Glorified. His surname it was.

He put a mortgage on the farm, and then in consequence died. "In twenty years I'll pay it up," said God-Be-Glorified.

The mortgage had a hungry maw that swallowed corn and wheat; he toiled with patience night and day to let the monster pay him back.

He slowly worked himself to death, and on the calm hillside beyond the monster's reach, good God-Be-Glorified.

And the farm with its incumbrances of mortgage, stumps and stones.

It fell to young Melchizedek Paul Adoniram Jones, Melchizedek a witty youth, vain, a holy golly man. And he vowed to raise that mortgage like a noble Puritan.

And he went forth every morning to the rugged hillside, and he toiled with patience night and day to let the monster pay him back.

He toiled with patience night and day to let the monster pay him back. He slowly worked himself to death, and on the calm hillside beyond the monster's reach, good God-Be-Glorified.



## HOWARD'S LETTER.

Musings for the Morning of Easter Sunday.

Kindly Thoughts for Sherman, Grant, Barrett and Other Fallen Stars.

The Year 1891 Has Broken the Record for Bitterness.

NEW YORK, March 28.—It is a strange coincidence that on this bright and beautiful Easter morning, when the entire Christian world is, with a few exceptions, engaged in celebrating the resurrection of our Lord, that so many parts of the same world are mourning their distinguished dead.

1891 has broken the record. Its storms have been mighty, its winds fierce, its blasts biting, its death roll of human beings, both in unusual mortality in private life, it is interesting to note that there has been no year since the war in which so many bright stars have fallen from the public galaxy. It is a common-sense here, and doubtless elsewhere, that one can scarcely read a paper without finding in it a record of the death of a friend or an acquaintance, and attached to these are sundry thoughts.

It is not alone in the marvellous uprisings of villages, towns and cities in the wonderful West; it is not alone in the great secular events of the world, but in the names of some of our great financial factors, of trade and of manipulation; it is not alone in the growth along intelligent lines of our people, but it is also not without a significant, marked in a degree, in the tremendous appreciation of realty values in metropolitan centers. I look from my study window

A Historic Spot.

the corner of 5th av. and 21st st. Immediately opposite it is the old-fashioned home, recently enlarged, of the Union Club, and on the corner opposite the club is the quiet and respectable looking home of the Lotus Club. On the corner to which I refer has stood for two generations a church edifice, picturesque in design, attractive exteriorly, humble in its interior, and capable for gathering of great numbers of people. Without pretensions to give precise figures as to the entire plot and building, when the church was razed, cost \$100,000, an outside estimate, I should say it was sold less than a week ago for \$480,000 cash, and before the echoes that started with the fall of the auctioneer's hammer had ceased to vibrate, a wooden frame enclosed the structure, piazzas were on it announcing that the building would be removed, the roof was taken from it, destruction and desecration marking that place hallowed by sacred memories and honored for good deeds done by its people. Four hundred and eighty thousand dollars virtually for the land, because the building is "torn down," and its elements displaced throughout the store yards of the city. Think of it! Four hundred and eighty thousand dollars? Why, a majority of the readers of THE WEEKLY GLOBE can well remember the days when a man could get a piece of land, invest over and above his debts was rich.

How is it today?

And why are estimates so different now from what they were in the long ago?

Progress is the answer. Progress which means much to the few. Ah, yes, but infinitely more to the many. Dividing as we rapidly do into the vast majority of the poor and a substratum of poverty indescribable, it is of interest for us to know how good we can preserve the memory of the best and the great. Several incidents in this line have attracted the attention of the public this week now closing. First, utterly despairing of raising money by any significant extent, as they regard it, for a Grant monument, the committee have gone to the Legislature of the State of New York with a petition for years to come the interest accruing upon a recently refunded sum of about two millions and a half be appropriated toward the building fund of the Grant monument.

It is a terrible condition, but it must be confronted.

When it was first determined to raise a million dollars for the monument, if it is the memory of the great, the gallant, the all-conquering soldier, people looked askant. They were amazed at the audacity of the real estate speculators of the city of New York, who had been so long and so long dominating the committee, and the consequence was that after a very few good-sized subscriptions the matter dwindled down, until, after the sacred dust was entombed, there is less than \$150,000 in the treasury.

And of that sum several thousands dollars came from accrued interest. It is now shown that no much greater sum can be raised, even through the instrumentality of fairs and bazaars and premiums and paid solicitors, so the committee to the Legislature and ask the interest on a sum refunded by the general government to the State of New York. It is an outrage to the memory of Grant. With \$150,000 a monument, if it were but a single shaft of granite, could be erected, which would be far more in harmony with the simple tastes of the great soldier than an ornate elaboration costing hundreds of thousands obtained in this manner.

Look at Sherman's.

Sherman was a great general. He was a friend of Grant, and to him doubtless much of the future greatness of the nation was due. He died a short time ago, and it was determined to raise money sufficient to build him a monument worthy of his name and his fame. The sum set was \$200,000. In less than two weeks the entire sum was raised, one-third as much as was gotten together by scrapings in all these years since the death of his great leader. And you will see that the monument to Sherman will tower heavenward years before the first stone is laid in honor of the memory of his chief.

Is that right?

Will the real estate speculators of this great, yet little, metropolitan, yet provincial, city learn the lesson taught them by public common sense and public ignoring of them and their schemes?

The Side Lights.

Thrown upon the latter days of Gen. Grant by this and by other matters are very interesting. You will remember that at the time of the Grant & Ward failure Fred Grant said they hadn't stolen the money, but they had stolen the money by making application for a \$1200 clerkship. He said that they might be permitted through the kindness of friends to occupy the old house, but when the money was paid for the painting, they were so poor they would be unable to paint or get carpets or to do anything whatever to make the place comfortable.

I never took any stock in Fred Grant—in anything he said, much less in anything he did—so far as I knew, judging from unimpeached testimony brought out at the trial, that he was a man who was to borrow money for Grant & Ward, and to obtain money to be invested with Grant & Ward, on which he drew tremendous profits, and when the evil days came he turned against the men who had befriended him. However, day before yesterday, there was made public a correspondence between Mrs. Grant and Mr. Rockefeller, by which it is shown that Mrs. Grant, desiring to invest a surplus of \$55,000, sent to an esteemed friend of her husband, Mr. Wallace, whose clean-cut profile is seen every night in his box in the Metropolitan, and asked him to put that little sum into Standard Oil certificates. Mr. Wallace was of Standard Oil about that time, and in very hot water in a concern known as the Steam Heating Company. He was driven by Mrs. Grant to put her money in that, her son Fred being treasurer of the organization. Anxious, as she said, for dividends,

Light Hearts and Plenty Money.

I have completed my first week with my Plater, and have \$24.25 clear money. I am champing with the business. I bought my Plater from the Lake Electric Co., Englewood, Ill., for \$3, and feel confident that I know how cheap they could get a Plater, and how much money they could make, we would see many more happy homes.

Wares and jewelry there is to plate, and if persons now idle would get a Plater, they would soon have light hearts and plenty money.

A Chance to Buy Teaspoons.

That Look Like Silver, Will Last as Long as Silver, and That Every One Will Recommend.

By arrangement for a limited time THE WEEKLY GLOBE is enabled to offer subscribers only an opportunity to secure beautiful and durable teaspoons that cannot be distinguished from solid silver except by an expert.

They are made by the Onida Community of a composition metal that will take the place of silver largely in the manufacture of hollow ware, and the quality is well known. They are subjected to the most severe tests without discovery of their nature.

The spoons represent the plain silver teaspoons which the great manufacturers send out of silver dollars. They are thin, with square-tipped ends, and may be engraved with the initials of the owner.

For a limited time THE WEEKLY GLOBE will send to subscribers of THE WEEKLY GLOBE at \$3.50 per dozen (plain) by registered mail, \$3.50 for initials of two letters on each spoon, and \$4.00 for three letters.

The spoons will be sent by registered mail for \$1.50, with one or two initials for \$2.50, and with three initials for \$2.50. Orders for a half-dozen are preferred by the makers, as it gives them the best chance to make a good impression.

Address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

Light Hearts and Plenty Money.

## HOWARD'S LETTER.

Musings for the Morning of Easter Sunday.

Kindly Thoughts for Sherman, Grant, Barrett and Other Fallen Stars.



## COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

**Produce.**  
BOSTON, Monday, March 30.  
BUTTER—There has been a steady demand for butter, and as receipts have been moderate prices hold quite firm. The receipts for the week were

Northern creamery, extra, 30@31; Western creamery, extra, 30@31; do, extra 1st, 28@29; do, 1st, 2@28; Franklin Co. (Mass.) creamery, extra, box, 3@31; do, extra dairy, .@28; Vermont extra dairy 27@28; do, extra New York, .@29; New York do, 28@29; do, 1st, 23@24.

and Vermont extra 18c, 20@20; do, 1st 28@28;  
Western dairy, 1st, 20@22; do, extra 1st, 28@24;  
Western imitation creamery, ..@28; do, ladle,  
packed extra 1st, ..@26; do, 1st, 22@24; tumbled  
butter, 1/4 or 1/2 lb. prints, extra, 28@29; extra 1st, 28@  
25@27c 3 lb.

OLEOMARGARINE—No. 4—10, 13c; 20, 12 1/2c

Port Washington—10, 14c; 20, 134c; 30, 135c;  
80, 135c. Prints, 13c.  
H. 1125—A large demand for good grade  
cases continues, especially Northern, and prices are  
very firm. The receipts during the week were  
5526 boxes against 4022 the last week.  
bbls, 10, 12c; 15, 11c; 20, 11c; 25, 11c; 30, 11c;  
do, 15, 10c @ 11; do, 24s, 7c; Vermont extra,  
11 1/2 @ 11 1/2; do, 1st 10 @ 11; do, 24s, 7c; sag  
11 1/2 @ 12; part skins, 1 1/2, 1 1/4, 3c; Old  
11 1/2 @ 11 1/2; do, 1st 10 @ 11.  
EGGS—An unsettled market has ruled the past  
week. During the early part of the week prices  
were too high for heavy trading, and gradually  
settled down. The receipts were 40,000  
bbls, 11, 12c cases, against 155 bbls, 10, 8c  
cases received last week.  
We quote: Near-by and cape, f.c.y. @ 21c; 15c; 20c;  
and N.Y. Hampshire extra @ 21c; Michigan

Port Washington—10, 14c; 20, 134c; 30, 135c;  
80, 135c. Prints, 13c.  
H. 1125—A large demand for good grade  
cases continues, especially Northern, and prices are  
very firm. The receipts during the week were  
5526 boxes against 4022 the last week.  
bbls, 10, 12c; 15, 11c; 20, 11c; 25, 11c; 30, 11c;  
do, 15, 10c @ 11; do, 24s, 7c; Vermont extra,  
11 1/2 @ 11 1/2; do, 1st 10 @ 11; do, 24s, 7c; sag  
11 1/2 @ 12; part skins, 1 1/2, 1 1/4, 3c; Old  
11 1/2 @ 11 1/2; do, 1st 10 @ 11.  
EGGS—An unsettled market has ruled the past  
week. During the early part of the week prices  
were too high for heavy trading, and gradually  
settled down. The receipts were 40,000  
bbls, 11, 12c cases, against 155 bbls, 10, 8c  
cases received last week.  
We quote: Near-by and cape, f.c.y. @ 21c; 15c; 20c;  
and N.Y. Hampshire extra @ 21c; Michigan

tra...@; Western 1st, 101¢; 2nd, 95¢; Nova Scotia  
and New Brunswick 1st...@; P. E. Island 1st...@  
southern...@; Eastern duck eggs...@  
33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢; 101¢; 102¢; 103¢; 104¢; 105¢; 106¢; 107¢; 108¢; 109¢; 110¢; 111¢; 112¢; 113¢; 114¢; 115¢; 116¢; 117¢; 118¢; 119¢; 120¢; 121¢; 122¢; 123¢; 124¢; 125¢; 126¢; 127¢; 128¢; 129¢; 130¢; 131¢; 132¢; 133¢; 134¢; 135¢; 136¢; 137¢; 138¢; 139¢; 140¢; 141¢; 142¢; 143¢; 144¢; 145¢; 146¢; 147¢; 148¢; 149¢; 150¢; 151¢; 152¢; 153¢; 154¢; 155¢; 156¢; 157¢; 158¢; 159¢; 160¢; 161¢; 162¢; 163¢; 164¢; 165¢; 166¢; 167¢; 168¢; 169¢; 170¢; 171¢; 172¢; 173¢; 174¢; 175¢; 176¢; 177¢; 178¢; 179¢; 180¢; 181¢; 182¢; 183¢; 184¢; 185¢; 186¢; 187¢; 188¢; 189¢; 190¢; 191¢; 192¢; 193¢; 194¢; 195¢; 196¢; 197¢; 198¢; 199¢; 200¢; 201¢; 202¢; 203¢; 204¢; 205¢; 206¢; 207¢; 208¢; 209¢; 210¢; 211¢; 212¢; 213¢; 214¢; 215¢; 216¢; 217¢; 218¢; 219¢; 220¢; 221¢; 222¢; 223¢; 224¢; 225¢; 226¢; 227¢; 228¢; 229¢; 230¢; 231¢; 232¢; 233¢; 234¢; 235¢; 236¢; 237¢; 238¢; 239¢; 240¢; 241¢; 242¢; 243¢; 244¢; 245¢; 246¢; 247¢; 248¢; 249¢; 250¢; 251¢; 252¢; 253¢; 254¢; 255¢; 256¢; 257¢; 258¢; 259¢; 260¢; 261¢; 262¢; 263¢; 264¢; 265¢; 266¢; 267¢; 268¢; 269¢; 270¢; 271¢; 272¢; 273¢; 274¢; 275¢; 276¢; 277¢; 278¢; 279¢; 280¢; 281¢; 282¢; 283¢; 284¢; 285¢; 286¢; 287¢; 288¢; 289¢; 290¢; 291¢; 292¢; 293¢; 294¢; 295¢; 296¢; 297¢; 298¢; 299¢; 300¢; 301¢; 302¢; 303¢; 304¢; 305¢; 306¢; 307¢; 308¢; 309¢; 310¢; 311¢; 312¢; 313¢; 314¢; 315¢; 316¢; 317¢; 318¢; 319¢; 320¢; 321¢; 322¢; 323¢; 324¢; 325¢; 326¢; 327¢; 328¢; 329¢; 330¢; 331¢; 332¢; 333¢; 334¢; 335¢; 336¢; 337¢; 338¢; 339¢; 340¢; 341¢; 342¢; 343¢; 344¢; 345¢; 346¢; 347¢; 348¢; 349¢; 350¢; 351¢; 352¢; 353¢; 354¢; 355¢; 356¢; 357¢; 358¢; 359¢; 360¢; 361¢; 362¢; 363¢; 364¢; 365¢; 366¢; 367¢; 368¢; 369¢; 370¢; 371¢; 372¢; 373¢; 374¢; 375¢; 376¢; 377¢; 378¢; 379¢; 380¢; 381¢; 382¢; 383¢; 384¢; 385¢; 386¢; 387¢; 388¢; 389¢; 390¢; 391¢; 392¢; 393¢; 394¢; 395¢; 396¢; 397¢; 398¢; 399¢; 400¢; 401¢; 402¢; 403¢; 404¢; 405¢; 406¢; 407¢; 408¢; 409¢; 410¢; 411¢; 412¢; 413¢; 414¢; 415¢; 416¢; 417¢; 418¢; 419¢; 420¢; 421¢; 422¢; 423¢; 424¢; 425¢; 426¢; 427¢; 428¢; 429¢; 430¢; 431¢; 432¢; 433¢; 434¢; 435¢; 436¢; 437¢; 438¢; 439¢; 440¢; 441¢; 442¢; 443¢; 444¢; 445¢; 446¢; 447¢; 448¢; 449¢; 450¢; 451¢; 452¢; 453¢; 454¢; 455¢; 456¢; 457¢; 458¢; 459¢; 460¢; 461¢; 462¢; 463¢; 464¢; 465¢; 466¢; 467¢; 468¢; 469¢; 470¢; 471¢; 472¢; 473¢; 474¢; 475¢; 476¢; 477¢; 478¢; 479¢; 480¢; 481¢; 482¢; 483¢; 484¢; 485¢; 486¢; 487¢; 488¢; 489¢; 490¢; 491¢; 492¢; 493¢; 494¢; 495¢; 496¢; 497¢; 498¢; 499¢; 500¢; 501¢; 502¢; 503¢; 504¢; 505¢; 506¢; 507¢; 508¢; 509¢; 510¢; 511¢; 512¢; 513¢; 514¢; 515¢; 516¢; 517¢; 518¢; 519¢; 520¢; 521¢; 522¢; 523¢; 524¢; 525¢; 526¢; 527¢; 528¢; 529¢; 530¢; 531¢; 532¢; 533¢; 534¢; 535¢; 536¢; 537¢; 538¢; 539¢; 540¢; 541¢; 542¢; 543¢; 544¢; 545¢; 546¢; 547¢; 548¢; 549¢; 550¢; 551¢; 552¢; 553¢; 554¢; 555¢; 556¢; 557¢; 558¢; 559¢; 560¢; 561¢; 562¢; 563¢; 564¢; 565¢; 566¢; 567¢; 568¢; 569¢; 570¢; 571¢; 572¢; 573¢; 574¢; 575¢; 576¢; 577¢; 578¢; 579¢; 580¢; 581¢; 582¢; 583¢; 584¢; 585¢; 586¢; 587¢; 588¢; 589¢; 590¢; 591¢; 592¢; 593¢; 594¢; 595¢; 596¢; 597¢; 598¢; 599¢; 600¢; 601¢; 602¢; 603¢; 604¢; 605¢; 606¢; 607¢; 608¢; 609¢; 610¢; 611¢; 612¢; 613¢; 614¢; 615¢; 616¢; 617¢; 618¢; 619¢; 620¢; 621¢; 622¢; 623¢; 624¢; 625¢; 626¢; 627¢; 628¢; 629¢; 630¢; 631¢; 632¢; 633¢; 634¢; 635¢; 636¢; 637¢; 638¢; 639¢; 640¢; 641¢; 642¢; 643¢; 644¢; 645¢; 646¢; 647¢; 648¢; 649¢; 650¢; 651¢; 652¢; 653¢; 654¢; 655¢; 656¢; 657¢; 658¢; 659¢; 660¢; 661¢; 662¢; 663¢; 664¢; 665¢; 666¢; 667¢; 668¢; 669¢; 670¢; 671¢; 672¢; 673¢; 674¢; 675¢; 676¢; 677¢; 678¢; 679¢; 680¢; 681¢; 682¢; 683¢; 684¢; 685¢; 686¢; 687¢; 688¢; 689¢; 690¢; 691¢; 692¢; 693¢; 694¢; 695¢; 696¢; 697¢; 698¢; 699¢; 700¢; 701¢; 702¢; 703¢; 704¢; 705¢; 706¢; 707¢; 708¢; 709¢; 710¢; 711¢; 712¢; 713¢; 714¢; 715¢;

No. 1 N. H. Mass., \$4.00-4.50 ~~q~~ bbl; common \$2.00-2.50.

Evaporated apple, fancy, 15@16; fair to good 12@14; sliced and quartered, 10@11.

Cranberries, 8.00-10.00 ~~q~~ bbl; do, fancy \$11.00-12.00 ~~q~~ bbl.

Strawberries—Florida, good to choice, 25@30 ~~c~~ per bbl.

VEGETABLES—The demand for potatoes has been good and prices are higher and firmer. Sweet potatoes are steady at fair prices. The market for green beans is better than for other vegetables and a good week's business is reported. We quote:

Potatoes—Hebron, 25@26.25 ~~q~~ per bbl; Rose, \$3.00 ~~q~~ per bbl.

Sweet potatoes—Jersey, extra, \$2.25-2.50 ~~q~~ per bbl; 8@9@1.00 per bbl.

Kale, Norfolk, per bbl, 75c@1.00.

Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl, \$1.50-2.00.

Native onions, \$5.00-5.50 ~~q~~ per bbl; Ohio, yellow

Squash - White, \$50.00/60 per ton.  
Turkops - White Cape, per bbl., \$1.50/21.25; S.  
Andrews, \$50.00/60; Candlish, \$75.00/60.  
The market for hay continues to improve, but heavy receipts have kept the prices at last week's quotations. Receipts of hay at the straw this week, 235 cars hay and 22 cars straw. Receipts of 170 cars hay and 27 cars straw last week.

Fancy hay, \$13.00/14.00 per ton; do, fair good, \$11.00/12.00; ordinary, \$10.00/10.50; straw, \$9.00/10.00. Receipts, \$8.00/9.00.

Rye straw, \$17.00/17.50 per ton; oat straw, \$9.00 per ton.

**Groceries.**

**COFFEE**—We quote: Java p.a.s., size 243/4, do, medium brown, 25/0; do, fancy brown, 26/0; do, inferior, 23/0; do, Buitenzorg, 22/0; do, Malang, 21/0; do, 20/0.

Fagals, .634; do, Ankola, 284-297; ...  
Holland, .684, 236; do, Mosca, 244-250;  
... prime, 20c; do fair, 20c, do ordinary, 18½;  
low ordinary, 17½; Maracabo, 21½-22½;  
ordinary, 21-21½; Bueranangas, 22-23;  
... @26c; Co., 22-23;  
Rica, 20½-22½; Jamaica, 18½-20c; Guatemala,  
21-22½; Mexico, 21-22½; Hayti, 18-  
19½.

**FRUITS AND NUTS**-Following are the current  
quotations: Balsins, London layers, new, \$2.50;  
.85; Muscatel, new, \$1.80; Sultana, .60;  
Elene, & Valencia, new, 75¢; do, 75¢;  
17-25; Currants, ...  
17-25; Persian, new, 50¢; do, do, fair  
new, .68. Figs-Layers, 12@25; do, kg, 8¢.  
Prunes, French, case, 10@10; do, Turk, new, 7  
¢; do, old, 5 ¢ @ 10.  
Oranges-Jamaica, 22-23;  
do, \$2.50-6.00; Sicily, \$2.00 @ 3.00; Florida,

[illegible]

75.60c@7.7; St. Louis and Illinois clear, \$4.90  
5.20; do, straight, \$5.20@5.35; do, do, patents,  
\$5.60@6.70; spring wheat patents, \$5.70@6.00  
@ bush.

CORN—We quote: High mixed, 73½¢. @  
c bush; Stearns yellow, 73 c @ bush; Steam  
mixed, 77c @ bush; ordinary, .@76c @ bush;  
No. 1 and 2, 75c @ bush; No. 3, 74c @  
c bush; standard, do, 73½¢ @ bush; No. 2, white, 63½  
@ bush; No. 3, do, 62½¢ @ bush; rejected white  
.. @ c; No. 2, mixed, 62½¢.

**Fish.**

FISH—Following are the current prices for the  
week past:

Mackerel—Extra blower, mess, \$33.00@34.00  
do, do, \$30.00@32.00; No. 2, shore, \$34.00  
23.00; No. 1 Bay, \$22.00@23.00; No. 3, Bay  
\$8.00 @21.00; No. 3, large, \$17.00@17.50; No.  
small, \$16.00@12.50; No. 3, medium, \$14.00

**Miscellaneous.**  
HIDES AND SKINS—Following are the current prices: Brightest stags, native packer, \$1.25; New England stags, green, \$1.25; do, cow, \$1.40; do, bull, \$1.45; Salted stags, 75¢; cows, 60¢; bulls, 55¢; calves, 50¢; deerskins, 50¢; antelope skins, 50¢; goat skins, 50¢; sheep skins, 50¢; 9212 lbs. @ \$1.00; 12218 lbs. @ \$1.10 @ \$1.20.

Texas, dry, 108. @8; Tex hill rough, 10 @ 1  
Texas kpis 108. @; Buenos Ayres hills, 13 1/2 @ 1  
Grande, 108. @ 1/2; Rio Grande kpis, 11 @ 1/2; Sierra Leone  
12 1/2 @; Bissao Gambia, 9; Zanzibar hills, 9 @  
Tamilore, 8 @ @; Majungas, @ 9 1/2 @ 1  
China, 10 @ 1/2  
SEEDS—Quotations: Liverpool, in bond, 3 1/2 @ h  
\$1,000.15; do, duty paid, \$1,409.15; Bozomoni  
\$1.35 @ 1/50; Liverpool, c. 1.85c @ 1/50; Cadiz,  
in bond, \$ 1.87 1/2 @ 1/50; in bond, \$2.00; Tur-  
key, 1.50 @ 1/50; 25 1/2 @ 1/50

STARCH—We quote Potato starch at 4 1/2 @ 1/50  
Corn, 37 1/2 @ 3/8c; Wheat, 56c.

SEEDS—Quotations: Clover, extra, 31 1/2 @ 1/50  
18 1/2 @ 1/50; do, Lucerne, @ 17; Redtop, West,  
sack, \$2.00 @ 2.30; do, Jersey, \$2.00 @ 2.45; Rhod-  
Island Bent, 8 bush, \$1.90 @ 2.00; Common, 13 bush,  
Orchard, \$1.90 @ 2.25; Blue Grass, 13 bush, 1.50 @ 1.65

[illegible]

**WATERBURY CATTLE MARKET.**

Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Waterbury for the week past:

Cattle, 2880; sheep, 4641; shotes, 168; veal, 1763; hogs, 30,080; horses, 532.

Western cattle, 2429; Eastern and Northern cattle, 352.

Western sheep and lambs, 4820; Eastern sheep and lambs, 1421.

Prices of western beefs ranged from \$3.50 to 6.50 per 100 lbs, live weight. Northern cattle so at \$5.00-\$7.50.

**PRICES OF HIDES, TALLOW, SKINS, &c.**

	Cents 3/4.		Each.
Brighton hides, 4 @ 1/2		Sheepskins, 1	\$0.24 1/2
			73 3/4

Country talk... 25¢  
Country talk... 25¢

ward.  
[Harvard Lampoon.]  
He—What has made Bagley so witty and  
late?  
She—Well, you see, he has taken to stam-  
mering, and so he always has plenty of time  
to think up a good repartee.

---

Yet They Say Philadelphia's Slow!  
[Philadelphia Record.]  
Two little Philadelphia Ward girls were prepar-  
ing valentines for the mail.  
"Horrors!" exclaimed one; "here's five  
cents marked on this and I haven't a bit of

"That's nothing," replied her worldly wise companion; "can't you put a two before the five?"

1







## 7

A black and white illustration of a woman in a top hat and coat, holding a sword. The hat has a decorative band. The coat is long and has a high collar. She is looking slightly to the right.

**DO  
YOU  
SUBSCRIBE  
TO A MAGAZINE,  
-OR-  
Weekly Story,  
-OR-  
any Journal?**

The sale of Hollar bulbs of all kinds is rapidly increasing in this country. England receives the largest quantity, Germany next, and we come third, although very close to the latter. The Dutch is our land's next-door neighbor, and in the matter of hyacinths and tulips use nearly or quite as many.

One of the principal reasons why bulbs are so popular by every one as commonly as geraniums, is the fact that the season of planting is limited to a very few weeks. We must anticipate our wants in bulb culture as in many other good things of life, and plan far in advance.

The hat is a white hennery. It will be served that we have decidedly lengthened the coat, and with excellent effect.

REDFERN.

## TWO PRETTY NIGHT-GOWNS.

—

auty and Simplicity in Which a Series of Trucks Are Conspicuous—Elaborate Art in Pale Rose China Silk.

his night-dress (illustration No. 6), which made of cambrie, can be developed in any materials (described as suited for such garments). Its very simplicity is its beauty. It is laid, both in the back and front, in a

**News Journal?**  
—IF YOU DO—  
**I Pay You Handsomely**  
**TO READ**  
**Following Offers:**  
You can Secure your Favorite Magazine, or Weekly Story, or News Journal, in connection with The Weekly Globe, at a price for Both, that will Retain the Cost of The Weekly to 50 cents or less a Year. Postage is Paid by The Globe and costs you Nothing. If there is Any Magazine, or Weekly or News Journal, that you wish and you cannot Find it in this List, please Write to The Weekly Globe for its Common Price.  
A complimentary copy will be sent for less time than

ies of tucks, as illustrated, each one being stitched by hand until the bust line is reached, when the material is allowed to lie flat and the necessary fullness is gained. The collar, which turns over, is not unlike

and no order for a publication will be  
unless it includes a yearly subscription

**WEEKLY GLOBE.**


Page with S	.....
Yearly.....	.....
Reg & C	.....
Fine.....	.....

Name Magazine.....

Constitution, Weekly.....	1.00	1.80
Machist.....	2.50	9.25
World.....	.85	1.25
Rural Home.....	.85	1.65
Review.....	4.00	4.30
Dayirman (new subs).....	1.50	2.05
Exchange Magazine.....	3.00	3.85
Poultry Journal.....	1.00	1.60
Monthly.....	4.00	4.30
Art Journal.....	3.00	3.80
Garden.....	2.00	2.30
Agriculturist.....	1.50	2.10
Star.....	4.00	4.10
Star Journal (only new subs)	6.00	6.15
Star.....	1.00	1.60



Weekly.....	3.00	3.37
's Musical World.....	1.50	2.10
on Hawkes.....	1.00	1.85
Magazine.....	1.50	2.00
er's Magazine.....	.25	1.25
.....	.50	1.45
Pilot.....	2.50	3.00
Medical Journal.....	5.00	5.10
Medical and Surgical Journal.....	5.00	5.55
Leader.....	2.50	3.10
terary Reviews.....	3.00	3.50
and Weekly Plaindealer.....	1.00	1.25



PRETTY, VERY PRETTY—NO. 6.

smaller one in shape, and is hemstitched and tucked.

The sleeves are slightly full and have cuffed cuffs, sufficiently large to permit the hand to slip through. From under the collar come pale blue ribbon ties that are taped just in front, and below them are two other sets of ties that confine the gown. Of course these have to be removed when a night-dress visits the laundry, but as it


Magazine.....	1.00	1.75
Weekly Times.....	4.00	4.60
Union.....	3.00	3.80
Health.....	1.50	2.60
Magazine of Art.....	3.50	3.90
Family Magazine.....	1.50	2.30
Quiver.....	1.50	2.30
Gentleman.....	2.50	3.10
A Herald.....	1.50	2.05
Journal (Weekly).....	1.00	2.00
Young Folks Journal.....	1.00	2.00
and Publisher.....	4.00	4.10
's Magazine, without prem.	2.00	2.60
Magazine.....	2.00	2.30
Monthly, with premiums.	1.50	2.05

very easy to tack them to position when

ing and Mining Journal.....	1.00	1.00
Field and Stockman.....	1.00	4.10
eral.....	1.60	2.60
Companion.....	.50	1.30
Cabinet.....	3.00	3.60
istad.....	1.25	2.00
Progress.....	1.00	2.00
Illustrated (Weekly).....	2.50	3.10
" Sunday Magazine (M'y).....	4.00	4.25
" Popular Monthly.....	2.50	3.10
" Pleasant Hours (M'y).....	3.00	3.60
" Stream.....	1.75	2.50
" Down Telegraph.....	4.00	4.10
" Fruit Recorder.....	2.00	2.30
" Monthly.....	.50	1.40
" Monthly.....	2.00	2.60

A black and white line drawing of a person from the waist down, wearing a long, dark coat with a fur collar. The person is holding a small, dark, rectangular object in their right hand, which is extended forward. The object appears to be a small box or a book. The person's left hand is also visible, holding the bottom of the coat. The background is plain.

Gray's Book	2.00	1.60
Argosy	4.00	2.80
Argosy Young People	2.00	3.35
Magazine	4.00	4.10
Weekly	4.00	4.30
Bazar	4.00	4.30
Young People	2.00	2.50
of Health, without premiums	1.00	1.75
At Farm	.50	1.45
Id.	1.10	1.80
Receptor	2.00	2.45
Argosy Young People	1.00	1.65
Annual	2.00	2.55
Farmer	1.00	1.95
Cent	3.00	3.55
and Companion	1.00	1.55
Destined	2.00	2.60
World	2.50	3.10



DAINTY, INDEED—NO. 7.

returns, there is no reason why they could not be used and made to make the win in which one sleeps and dreams a something beautiful.

course, match the color of the figures. d where one had a number of such garments the different kind of ribbons used

Microscopy	1.00	1.75
World (no premium)	.35	1.25
Monrongs weekly	5.00	5.00
Engineer	1.00	1.85
The Weekly Courier-Journal	1.00	1.80
Magazine	3.00	3.30
Living Age	8.00	8.00
American History	5.00	5.10
Record	3.00	3.30
American Review	5.00	5.10
	3.00	3.75
Fashion Bazar	3.00	3.60
	1.50	2.20
Little	3.90	3.50
Edger	3.00	3.30
Weekly Post	1.00	1.75

the egg being in reality more simple to make than the gown just described, this one is a decoration No. 7 has a more elaborate arrangement of the egg being gathered in and the gown is made with absolute simplicity, the decoration which makes the gown seem more elaborate, and this decoration is nothing more than a collar of coarse openwork embroidery, edged with a fell of point d'écure.

... World .....	1.00	1.80
... Weekly Sun .....	1.00	1.80
... Weekly Herald .....	1.00	1.80
... Weekly .....	3.50	3.30
... Courtman .....	4.00	4.80
...inceton Review .....	3.00	3.50
... k Witness .....	1.00	1.90
... Men and Women .....	1.00	1.80
... mer .....	1.00	1.95
... best comic weekly .....	5.00	5.00
... Journal, without pre .....	2.00	2.55
... Journal .....	2.00	2.80
... Journal, with prem .....	2.15	2.70
... Farmer .....	2.00	2.10
... Farmer .....	2.00	2.50
... 's Lady's Magazine .....	2.00	2.80
... Science News .....	1.00	1.85
... Science Monthly .....	5.00	5.00

**Gambling on the Ocean.**  
(Pittsburg Leader.)  
When a man who is anybody but a clergyman starts on an extended ocean voyage, as has a trip to Europe, if he is wise or woe the ropes he will carry along a odds wad of Uncle Sam's treasury notes to defray "betting" expenses. Everybody knows that the most tedious and tiring of ocean travel with an occasional "yer," and some of the subjects chosen for betting are most remarkable. Aside from the men who bet on the number of a pilot boat coming out from the pier, what he will nance on deck first

Review	3.00	3.80
Philadelphia Weekly Times	1.00	1.80
Philadelphia Medical Times	4.00	4.10
Philadelphia Practical Farmer	2.00	2.40
Magazine	1.00	1.75
New Yorker	2.50	2.80
Evening Post	2.30	2.60
American	3.00	3.60
(with supplement)	7.00	7.00
School Times	2.00	2.55
Magazine (new)	3.00	3.45
South	2.00	2.30
Philadelphia	3.00	3.90
Night (weekly story)	3.00	3.35
Bivouac	2.00	2.80
Chicago Chronicle (weekly)	2.00	2.55

[illegible]

Three Times	5.00	5.00
Quarterly	2.00	2.75
Six Times	4.00	4.50
Yearly	2.50	3.00
Field and Farm	5.00	5.00
Farmer's Magazine	1.25	1.50
Farmer's Magazine	2.40	3.00
Farmer's Magazine	4.00	4.50
Farmer's Magazine	3.00	3.50
Farmer's Magazine	.50	1.50
Farmer's Magazine	2.00	2.00
Farmer's Magazine	2.00	3.00

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